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EXAMINER	
PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2154	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/834,160	BURFEIND ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ashok B. Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 November 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-82* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *1-19,48-61 and 76* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *20-47,62-75 and 77-82* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-82 are subject to examination. Claims 1-19, 48-61 and 76 have been cancelled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 28-47 and 62-73 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 74, 77 and 80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 74, 77 and 80 recite the limitation "the predetermined personal locations" in line 12 of the claim 74 and, line 1 of claims 77 and 80 respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

For the purpose of this Office Action, the interpretation that is given to "the predetermined personal location" is from the preceding limitation "obtaining locations of personal interest to the user" which is shown as below in claim rejections.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 77 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 77 is shown to be dependent upon cancelled claim 76. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 20-27 and 62-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwoegler (US 6, 590, 529 B2) in view of Kelly et al. (hereinafter Kelly) (US 6, 823, 263 B1).

Referring to claim 20,

Schwoegler teaches a computerized system for producing a customized weather map from a source of weather data for a geographic area (Fig. 3, element 50, col. 2, line 5-7, "It is a further object of this invention to provide such a system which provides individualized and location specific weather forecasts.", col. 11, line 57-67," Portable devices equipped with GPS "know" where they are. In a more general fashion, devices utilizing cell connectivity are approximately positioned via triangulation or cell tower association. This user specific location information can be combined with weather data that also has location imprinted upon it, such as weather graphics, especially radar and cloud depictions. Integrating and processing of such weather and user location information may, in one embodiment, be accomplished at a central facility and sent to the remote device (wired or wireless) for display either exclusively or superimposed over maps or other GPS related backgrounds."), the computerized system comprising:

a wireless client device (Figs. 1 and 2) including

an input device receiving commands and data from a user (Figs. 1 and 2);

a graphical display having a center point substantially centered in the graphical display (col. 10, line 18-30);

a processor (Figs. 1 and 2); and

client software executable by the processor to receive user input from the input device, to generate a server request for weather map data corresponding to a geographic point of interest in response to the user input, and to display a customized weather map for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, wherein the geographic point of interest is substantially aligned with the center point of the graphical display (col. 10, line 6-16, line 54-61); and

a server system (Fig. 3, element 50, 78) coupled to receive weather map data from the source of weather map data (Fig. 3, element 52), the server system including:

one or more computing platforms; and

server software executable by the server system to receive the server request for weather map data for the geographic point of interest, to obtain map data corresponding to the geographic point of interest in response to the user input, to obtain weather data for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest from the source of weather data in response to user input, to create a new, customized weather map by combining the map data with the weather, and to transmit the customized weather map to the wireless client device, wherein the customized weather map is one of multiple image types producible by the server system. (col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 15," Portable devices equipped with GPS "know" where they are. In a more general fashion,

devices utilizing cell connectivity are approximately positioned via triangulation or cell tower association. This user specific location information can be combined with weather data that also has location imprinted upon it, such as weather graphics, especially radar and cloud depictions. Integrating and processing of such weather and user location information may, in one embodiment, be accomplished at a central facility and sent to the remote device (wired or wireless) for display either exclusively or superimposed over maps or other GPS related backgrounds. In another embodiment, the processing of weather data and user location may be performed at the user location, e.g., by the wireless communication device or an attachment thereto as shown in FIG. 17. The processed (combined) weather/location information may be displayed in various formats. For instance, a dot in the middle of the user's screen might indicate where the remote device (user) is located, and it may appear in conjunction with a display of weather radar varying in ranges from one to 75 miles outward. The dot may also appear on maps of roadways and coastal or terrestrial locales. Also of importance, the data sets (weather and user location) may have distinct relative motions that may or may not merge. Conveyance of this information via video and/or audio in future time frames yield valuable information regarding changing weather and its impact upon current user position or projected user location.")

Although Schwoegler teaches in col. 10, line 54-64," With minimal input from the remote user, all of the above could be applied with respect to another (future) user location, for example, be entering the name of the user's destination, e.g., a city or the symbol for an airport. All computing would then be based on this designated site.

Similarly, latitude and longitude inputs could be recognized by a computer (processor) as a surrogate location for the desired weather parameter tracking. Much of the data could be customized to a user profile and delivered in a series of "pushed" screens, sometimes accompanied by voice interpretation or alarm sounds."), Schwoegler fails to specifically teach "server software executable by the server system to store a list of locations personal to the user. the list of personal locations including a latitude and longitude of each personal location."

Kelly teaches in col. 11, line 19-32," The user is then prompted to select a desired location 53 or locations for performing the activity. The menu 50 may prompt a user to select a location from a selection of locations previously stored in the system, such as a golf course or courses at which the user is interested in playing, or may require the user specifically to identify the activity location of interest, e.g., by postal code or latitude and longitude, as described above. The geographical location database 24 preferably includes lat./lon. coordinates for activity locations, e.g., golf courses, lakes for fishing, beaches for wind surfing, etc., which may be selected by a user, such that the main computer system 12 may convert such locations to lat./lon. coordinates, as discussed above."("server software executable by the server system to store a list of locations personal to the user. the list of personal locations including a latitude and longitude of each personal location.")

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to add the teachings of Kelly to the user profile of Schwoegler such that, for example, the location may be the user's home or work

location, or the location of business activity, such as a construction site. Various methods may be used for identifying the desired location. For example, the user may provide a street address or a United States Postal Service zip+4 code, either of which will identify the location of interest with sufficient detail. Since the weather forecast model run on the main computer system 12 will typically produce weather forecast data for geographic locations identified by lat./lon. coordinates, it will typically be necessary to convert the location 48 entered by the user in the user profile set-up menu user interface 42 into a lat./lon. coordinate. For this purpose, the main computer system 12 may employ a geographic location database 24, which may include a table or other data structure for converting street addresses, zip+4 codes, etc. to corresponding lat./lon. Coordinates." as taught by Kelly.

Referring to claim 21,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 20, wherein the wireless client device comprises a wireless-application protocol-enabled mobile phone. (col. 11, line 14-21)

Referring to claim 22,

Schwoegler the computerized system of claim 20, wherein the wireless client device comprises a personal digital assistant adapted for wireless Internet access. (col. 12, line 24-33)

Referring to claim 23,

Schwoegler teaches the (computerized system of claim 20, wherein the geographic point of interest is a current location of the wireless client device.(Abstract)

Referring to claim 24,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 23, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to determine the current location of the wireless client device by receiving location information from a global positioning system. (col. 5, line 61-67)

Referring to claim 25,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 23, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to determine the current location of the wireless client device by determining a cell of the wireless client device. (col. 7, line 21-27)

Referring to claim 26,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 23, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to determine the current location of the wireless client device by receiving location information from user-entered data. (col. 10, line 6-17)

Referring to claim 27,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 20, wherein the source of weather map data is a ground-based source. (Fig.3, element 50)

Referring to claim 62,

Schwoegler teaches a computerized system for producing a customized weather map from a source of weather map data for a geographic area (Fig. 3, element 50, col. 2, line 5-7), the computerized system comprising:

a wireless client device (Figs. 1 and 2) including

an input device receiving commands and data from a user (Figs. 1 and 2);

a graphical display having a center point substantially centered in the graphical display (col. 10, line 18-30);

a processor (Figs. 1 and 2); and

client software executable by the processor to receive user input from the input device, generate a server request for weather map data corresponding to a geographic point of interest, display a customized weather map for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, wherein the geographic point of interest is substantially aligned with the center point of the graphical display, and display customized weather data associated with a weather condition of interest (col. 10, line 6-16, line 54-61); and

a server system (Fig.3, element 50, 78) coupled to receive weather map data from the source of weather map data (fig. 3, element 52) , the server system comprising:

one or more computing platforms; and

server software executable by the server system to receive a server request for weather map data for the geographic point of interest, to produce a customized weather map by processing weather map data from the source of weather map data for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, to modify the customized weather map to indicate at least one of the locations of personal interest to the user, to transmit the customized weather map to the wireless client device, to estimate a current location of the wireless client device, to estimate a speed and

direction of movement of the wireless client device, to estimate a time of arrival of the wireless client device to a weather condition of interest to the user (col. 10, line 6-40, "In some cases, the weather data would be processed and immediately sent to user 804 with geographically precise (localized to the user) correlation. For instance, a remote request from a user for a forecast may be answered with a National Weather Service forecast for the user's city or country location. In other cases, additional computing would yield site specific current and projected tracks of a particular weather parameter. For instance, a user's request for more specific information may produce a return message detailing current doppler radar imagery, its projected motion and time of arrival at the user's location. The resolution, in terms of location, may be on the order of less than 0.5 miles. Such radar and cloud depictions may be integrated with basic mapping features conducive to user orientation. They may include roadway, topography or coastline backgrounds. They may also include a user centered screen presentation free of all clutter, with only a basic "north is up" display. On this or other screens, projected motion of the weather parameter may be displayed in time-divided cones extending outward from the current location, or as a series of future screens with each bearing a future time stamp. All of this information may be sent to the user either via default settings or customized time increments. Audio descriptions could accompany all or part of these data projections. The weather data provided would automatically relate to the user's position, be it stationary or projected, utilizing basic time, distance and/or course equations both for the weather parameter and the user position. In this way, intercepts of two moving entities (the weather parameter and the user's location) can be

calculated and printed on the display screen, as well as stated via voice (e.g., on a cell phone). For certain applications, such as marine or aircraft activity, weather avoidance tactics may also be computed and communicated.", col. 12, line 4-15, "The processed (combined) weather/location information may be displayed in various formats. For instance, a dot in the middle of the user's screen might indicate where the remote device (user) is located, and it may appear in conjunction with a display of weather radar varying in ranges from one to 75 miles outward. The dot may also appear on maps of roadways and coastal or terrestrial locales. Also of importance, the data sets (weather and user location) may have distinct relative motions that may or may not merge. Conveyance of this information via video and/or audio in future time frames yield valuable information regarding changing weather and its impact upon current user position or projected user location.", col. 13, line 17-28," Travelers might select a radar display for a future location by entering, for example, WXRORD, which would place O'Hare airport in the middle screen with radar echoes and their motion/speed/arrival time flashing. The same could be done from a vehicle, utilizing nearby airport codes even city spelling. In either case, the user would receive a preview of the weather at their travel destination. Alternatively, a user may enter "WXR" and receive a picture of a 75 mile area in which he/she is driving. Vehicle GPS systems might be augmented with this extra service. The same is true of a home PC. Adding latitude and longitudinal coordinates to a "cookie" could provide a radar screen tailored just for the user with indications of when weather would hit the backyard pool party."), and to transmit to the wireless client device customized weather data associated with the weather condition of

interest, wherein the customized weather map is one of multiple image types producible by the server system. (col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 15)

Although Schwoegler teaches in col. 10, line 54-64," With minimal input from the remote user, all of the above could be applied with respect to another (future) user location, for example, be entering the name of the user's destination, e.g., a city or the symbol for an airport. All computing would then be based on this designated site. Similarly, latitude and longitude inputs could be recognized by a computer (processor) as a surrogate location for the desired weather parameter tracking. Much of the data could be customized to a user profile and delivered in a series of "pushed" screens, sometimes accompanied by voice interpretation or alarm sounds."), Schwoegler fails to specifically teach "server software executable by the server system to store a list of location of personal interest to a user".

Kelly teaches in col. 11, line 19-32," The user is then prompted to select a desired location 53 or locations for performing the activity. The menu 50 may prompt a user to select a location from a selection of locations previously stored in the system, such as a golf course or courses at which the user is interested in playing, or may require the user specifically to identify the activity location of interest, e.g., by postal code or latitude and longitude, as described above. The geographical location database 24 preferably includes lat./lon. coordinates for activity locations, e.g., golf courses, lakes for fishing, beaches for wind surfing, etc., which may be selected by a user, such that the main computer system 12 may convert such locations to lat./lon.

coordinates, as discussed above."("server software executable by the server system to store a list of location of personal interest to a user.")

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to add the teachings of Kelly to the user profile of Schwoegler such that, for example, the location may be the user's home or work location, or the location of business activity, such as a construction site. Various methods may be used for identifying the desired location. For example, the user may provide a street address or a United States Postal Service zip+4 code, either of which will identify the location of interest with sufficient detail. Since the weather forecast model run on the main computer system 12 will typically produce weather forecast data for geographic locations identified by lat./lon. coordinates, it will typically be necessary to convert the location 48 entered by the user in the user profile set-up menu user interface 42 into a lat./lon. coordinate. For this purpose, the main computer system 12 may employ a geographic location database 24, which may include a table or other data structure for converting street addresses, zip+4 codes, etc. to corresponding lat./lon. Coordinates." as taught by Kelly.

Referring to claim 63,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 62, wherein the wireless client device comprises a wireless-application protocol-enabled mobile phone.(col. 11, line 14-21)

Referring to claim 64,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 62, wherein the wireless client

device comprises a personal digital assistant adapted for wireless Internet access.(col. 12, line 24-33)

Referring to claim 65,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 62, wherein the geographic point of interest is a current location of the wireless client device.(Abstract)

Referring to claim 66,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 65, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to estimate the current location of the wireless client device by receiving location information from a global positioning system.(col. 5, line 61-67)

Referring to claim 67,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 65, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to estimate the current location of the wireless client device by determining a cell of the wireless client device. (col.7, line 21-27)

Referring to claim 68,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 65, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to estimate the current location of the wireless client device by receiving location information from user-entered data.(col. 10, line 6-17)

Referring to claim 69,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 62, wherein the source of weather map data is a ground-based source. (Fig.3, element 50).

8. Claims 34-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwoegler (US 6, 590, 529 B2) in view of Kung (US 6, 584, 328 B1) .

Referring to claim 34,

Schwoegler teaches a computerized system for producing a customized weather map having a range from a source of weather map data for a geographic area (Fig. 3, element 50, col. 2, line 5-7), the computerized system comprising:

a wireless client device (Figs 1 and 2) including

an input device receiving commands and data from a user (Figs. 1 and 2);

a graphical display having a center point substantially centered in the graphical display (col. 10, line 18-30)

a processor(Figs 1 and 2); and

client software executable by the processor to receive user input from the input device generate a server request for weather map data corresponding to a geographic point of interest, and display the customized weather map for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, wherein the geographic point of interest is substantially aligned with the center point of the graphical display (col. 10, line 6-16, line 54-61); and

a server system (Fig. 3, element 50, 78) coupled to receive weather map data from the source of weather map data (Fig. 3, element 50, 78), the server system comprising:

one or more computing platforms; and

server software executable by the server system to receive a server request for weather map data for the geographic point of interest, to process weather map data from the source of weather map data for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, to produce a plurality of customized weather maps, and to transmit one or more of the customized weather maps in response to the server request, wherein the customized weather map is one of multiple image types producible by the server system.(col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 15, "Portable devices equipped with GPS "know" where they are. In a more general fashion, devices utilizing cell connectivity are approximately positioned via triangulation or cell tower association. This user specific location information can be combined with weather data that also has location imprinted upon it, such as weather graphics, especially radar and cloud depictions. Integrating and processing of such weather and user location information may, in one embodiment, be accomplished at a central facility and sent to the remote device (wired or wireless) for display either exclusively or superimposed over maps or other GPS related backgrounds. In another embodiment, the processing of weather data and user location may be performed at the user location, e.g., by the wireless communication device or an attachment thereto as shown in FIG. 17. The processed (combined) weather/location information may be displayed in various formats. For instance, a dot in the middle of the user's screen might indicate where the remote device (user) is located, and it may appear in conjunction with a display of weather radar varying in ranges from one to 75 miles outward. The dot may also appear on

maps of roadways and coastal or terrestrial locales. Also of importance, the data sets (weather and user location) may have distinct relative motions that may or may not merge. Conveyance of this information via video and/or audio in future time frames yield valuable information regarding changing weather and its impact upon current user position or projected user location.")

Schwoegler fails to teach client software executable by the processor to receive user input including a zoom-in or zoom-out command for dynamically changing the range of the customized weather map, server software executable by the server system to process one or more of the customized weather maps providing a zoom-in or zoom-out feature for dynamically changing the range of the customized weather map on the wireless client device.

Kung teaches the feature of wireless handset for receiving graphic map data in it's Fig. 2, elements 52 and 54 and the reason to have that feature in col. 3, line 51 through col. 4, line 2, "The wireless handset 12 further comprises a zoom-in key 52 for generating a zoom-in signal, and a zoom-out key 54 for generating a zoom-out signal. When the user presses the zoom-in key 52, the wireless handset 12 will transmit a corresponding zoom-in signal to the communication server 34. When the communication server 34 receives the zoom-in signal transmitted from the wireless handset 12, the communication server 34 will transmit corresponding map graphic data to the wireless handset 12 according to the zoom-in signal. A specific area in the map shown by the map graphic data is zoomed in according to the user's choice to provide a more detailed map. When the user presses the zoom-out key 54, the wireless handset

12 will transmit a corresponding zoom-out signal to the communication server 34. When the communication server 34 receives the zoom-out signal transmitted from the wireless handset 12, the communication server 34 will transmit corresponding map graphic data to the wireless handset 12 according to the zoom-out signal. Therefore, the user can use the wireless handset 12 of the wireless communication system 10 according to the present invention to input a telephone number, or a name, to find corresponding map graphic data and obtain detailed information without using a hardcopy map."(client software executable by the processor to receive user input including a zoom-in or zoom-out command for dynamically changing the range of the customized weather map, server software executable by the server system to process one or more of the customized weather maps providing a zoom-in or zoom-out feature for dynamically changing the range of the customized weather map on the wireless client device.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Kung's feature of wireless handset for receiving graphic map data into the of Schwoegler's wireless devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2 such that the zoom-in and zoom-out signal are transmitted for processing at the server pressing just the keys as taught by Kung. And therefore, the user can use the wireless handset of the wireless communication system to input a telephone number, or a name, to find corresponding map graphic data and obtain detailed information without using a hardcopy map, as further reasoned by Kung.

Referring to claim 35,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 34, wherein the wireless client device comprises a wireless-application protocol-enabled mobile phone.(col. 11, line 14-21)

Referring to claim 36,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 34, wherein the wireless client device comprises a personal digital assistant adapted for wireless Internet access. (col. 12, line 24-33)

Referring to claim 37,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 34, wherein the geographic point of interest is a current location of the wireless client device. (Abstract)

Referring to claim 38,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 37, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to determine the current location of the wireless client device by receiving location information from a global positioning system.(col. 5, line 61-67)

Referring to claim 39,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 37, wherein the server software is further executable by the server system to determine the current location of the wireless client device by determining a cell of the wireless client device. (col. 7, line 21-27)

Referring to claim 40,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 37, wherein the server software

is further executable by the server system to determine the current location of the wireless client device by receiving location information from user-entered data.(col. 10, line 6-17)

Referring to claim 41,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized system of claim 34, wherein the source of weather map data is a ground-based source. (Fig.3, element 50)

Referring to claim 42,

Schwoegler teaches a computerized method for producing a customized weather map from a source of weather map data for a geographic area (Fig. 3, element 50, col. 2, line 5-7, "It is a further object of this invention to provide such a system which provides individualized and location specific weather forecasts."), the computerized method comprising:

sending a request to a server for weather map data corresponding to a geographic point of interest of a user; processing weather map data on the server from the source of weather map data; producing a plurality of customized weather maps for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, wherein the customized weather maps are of at least one of multiple image types producible by the server; modifying the customized weather map to indicate at least one location of personal interest to a users the location of personal interest being obtained from a database stored on the server;(col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 15)

transmitting one or more of the customized weather maps to a wireless client device, displaying one of the customized weather maps having the range for the

geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest on a graphical display of the wireless client device, wherein the geographic point of interest is substantially aligned with a center point of the graphical display;(col. 10, line 4-30)

displaying the customized weather map having one of the plurality of other ranges for the geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest on the graphical display of the wireless client device. (col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 15).

Schwoegler fails to teach at least one of the customized weather maps providing a zoom-in or zoom-out feature for dynamically changing a range of the customized weather map on the wireless client device to one of a plurality of other ranges in response to a zoom-in or zoom-out command; and processing a zoom-in or zoom-out command on the wireless client device.

Kung teaches the feature of wireless handset for receiving graphic map data in it's Fig. 2, elements 52 and 54 and the reason to have that feature in col. 3, line 51 through col. 4, line 2, "The wireless handset 12 further comprises a zoom-in key 52 for generating a zoom-in signal, and a zoom-out key 54 for generating a zoom-out signal. When the user presses the zoom-in key 52, the wireless handset 12 will transmit a corresponding zoom-in signal to the communication server 34. When the communication server 34 receives the zoom-in signal transmitted from the wireless handset 12, the communication server 34 will transmit corresponding map graphic data to the wireless handset 12 according to the zoom-in signal. A specific area in the map shown by the map graphic data is zoomed in according to the user's choice to provide a more detailed map. When the user presses the zoom-out key 54, the wireless handset

12 will transmit a corresponding zoom-out signal to the communication server 34. When the communication server 34 receives the zoom-out signal transmitted from the wireless handset 12, the communication server 34 will transmit corresponding map graphic data to the wireless handset 12 according to the zoom-out signal. Therefore, the user can use the wireless handset 12 of the wireless communication system 10 according to the present invention to input a telephone number, or a name, to find corresponding map graphic data and obtain detailed information without using a hardcopy map."(at least one of the customized weather maps providing a zoom-in or zoom-out feature for dynamically changing a range of the customized weather map on the wireless client device to one of a plurality of other ranges in response to a zoom-in or zoom-out command; and processing a zoom-in or zoom-out command on the wireless client device.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Kung's feature of wireless handset for receiving graphic map data into the of Schwoegler's wireless devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2 such that the zoom-in and zoom-out signal are transmitted for processing at the server pressing just the keys as taught by Kung. And therefore, the user can use the wireless handset of the wireless communication system to input a telephone number, or a name, to find corresponding map graphic data and obtain detailed information without using a hardcopy map, as further reasoned by Kung.

Referring to claim 43,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 42, further comprising determining the geographic point of interest of the user.(col. 10, line 6-10).

Referring to claim 44,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 43, wherein the determining of the geographic point of interest of the user comprises determining a current location of the wireless client device.(Abstract).

Referring to claim 45,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 44, wherein the determining of the current location of the wireless client device comprises determining a cell of the wireless client device.(col. 7, line 21-27).

Referring to claim 46,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 44, wherein the determining of the current location of the wireless client device comprises receiving location information from a global positioning system.(col. 5, line 61-67)

Referring to claim 47,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 44, wherein the determining of the current location of the wireless client device comprises receiving location information from user-entered data.(col. 10, line 6-17)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

10. Claims 28–33, 70-75 and 77-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Schwoegler (US 6, 590, 529 B2)

Referring to claim 28,

Schwoegler teaches a computerized method for producing a customized weather map for a geographic area (Fig. 3, element 50, col. 2, line 5-7, "It is a further object of this invention to provide such a system which provides individualized and location specific weather forecasts.") the computerized method comprising:

sending a request to a server for weather map data corresponding to a geographic point of interest of a user; obtaining the weather map data from a source of weather map data; producing a new customized weather map by processing the weather map data on the server for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, wherein the customized weather map is one of multiple image types producible by the server; (col. 11, line 57-67," Portable devices equipped with GPS "know" where they are. In a more general fashion, devices utilizing cell connectivity are approximately positioned via triangulation or cell tower association. This user specific location information can be combined with weather data that also has location imprinted upon it, such as weather graphics, especially radar and cloud depictions. Integrating and processing of such weather and user location information may, in one embodiment, be accomplished at a central facility and sent to the remote device (wired or wireless)

for display either exclusively or superimposed over maps or other GPS related backgrounds.");

personalizing the customized weather map by adding labels indicating locations of personal interest to the user (col. 10, line 54-64, col. 11, line 57-67,"This user specific location information can be combined with weather data that also has location imprinted upon it, such as weather graphics, especially radar and cloud depictions. Integrating and processing of such weather and user location information may, in one embodiment, be accomplished at a central facility and sent to the remote device (wired or wireless) for display either exclusively or superimposed over maps or other GPS related backgrounds.");

transmitting the customized weather map to the wireless client device; and displaying the customized weather map for the geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest on a graphical display of the wireless client device, wherein the geographic point of interest is substantially aligned with a center point of the graphical display. (col. 10,line 4-30).

Referring to claim 29,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 28, further comprising determining the geographic point of interest of the user.(col. 10, line 6-10)

Referring to claim 30,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 29, wherein the determining of the geographic point of interest of the user comprises determining a current location of the wireless client device. (Abstract)

Referring to claim 31,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 30, wherein the determining of the current location of the wireless client device comprises determining a cell of the wireless client device.(col. 7, line 21-27)

Referring to claim 32,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 30, wherein the determining of the current location of the wireless client device comprises receiving location information from a global positioning system.(col. 5, line 61-67)

Referring to claim 33,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 30, wherein the determining of the current location of the wireless client device comprises receiving location information from user-entered data.(col. 10, line 6-17)

Referring to claim 70,

Schwoegler teaches a computerized method for producing a customized weather map from a source of weather map data for a geographic area (Fig. 3, element 50, col. 2, line 5-7), the computerized method comprising:

sending a request to a server for a particular type of weather map data corresponding to a geographic point of interest of a user (col. 10, line 6-16, line 54-61);

obtaining the particular type of weather map data from the source of weather map data;

creating a customized weather map by processing the weather map data on the server for a geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest, wherein the

customized weather man indicates at least one location of personal interest to the user. wherein the customized weather map is one of multiple image types producible by the server; transmitting the customized weather map to the wireless client device; displaying the customized weather map for the geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest on a graphical display of the wireless client device, the geographic point of interest being substantially aligned with a center point of the graphical display;(col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 15)

estimating a current location of the wireless client device on the server; estimating a speed and direction of movement of the wireless client device on the server; estimating a time of arrival of the client device to a weather condition of interest to the user on the server; transmitting customized weather data associated with the weather condition of interest to the wireless client device; and displaying the customized weather data associated with the weather condition of interest on the graphical display of the wireless client device.(col. 10, line 6-40, "In some cases, the weather data would be processed and immediately sent to user 804 with geographically precise (localized to the user) correlation. For instance, a remote request from a user for a forecast may be answered with a National Weather Service forecast for the user's city or country location. In other cases, additional computing would yield site specific current and projected tracks of a particular weather parameter. For instance, a user's request for more specific information may produce a return message detailing current doppler radar imagery, its projected motion and time of arrival at the user's location. The resolution, in terms of location, may be on the order of less than 0.5 miles. Such

radar and cloud depictions may be integrated with basic mapping features conducive to user orientation. They may include roadway, topography or coastline backgrounds. They may also include a user centered screen presentation free of all clutter, with only a basic "north is up" display. On this or other screens, projected motion of the weather parameter may be displayed in time-divided cones extending outward from the current location, or as a series of future screens with each bearing a future time stamp. All of this information may be sent to the user either via default settings or customized time increments. Audio descriptions could accompany all or part of these data projections. The weather data provided would automatically relate to the user's position, be it stationary or projected, utilizing basic time, distance and/or course equations both for the weather parameter and the user position. In this way, intercepts of two moving entities (the weather parameter and the user's location) can be calculated and printed on the display screen, as well as stated via voice (e.g., on a cell phone). For certain applications, such as marine or aircraft activity, weather avoidance tactics may also be computed and communicated.", col. 12, line 4-15, "The processed (combined) weather/location information may be displayed in various formats. For instance, a dot in the middle of the user's screen might indicate where the remote device (user) is located, and it may appear in conjunction with a display of weather radar varying in ranges from one to 75 miles outward. The dot may also appear on maps of roadways and coastal or terrestrial locales. Also of importance, the data sets (weather and user location) may have distinct relative motions that may or may not merge. Conveyance of this information via video and/or audio in future time frames yield valuable information

regarding changing weather and its impact upon current user position or projected user location.", col. 13, line 17-28," Travelers might select a radar display for a future location by entering, for example, WXRORD, which would place O'Hare airport in the middle screen with radar echoes and their motion/speed/arrival time flashing. The same could be done from a vehicle, utilizing nearby airport codes even city spelling. In either case, the user would receive a preview of the weather at their travel destination. Alternatively, a user may enter "WXR" and receive a picture of a 75 mile area in which he/she is driving. Vehicle GPS systems might be augmented with this extra service. The same is true of a home PC. Adding latitude and longitudinal coordinates to a "cookie" could provide a radar screen tailored just for the user with indications of when weather would hit the backyard pool party.")

Referring to claim 71,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 70, wherein the determining of the current location of the wireless client device comprises determining a cell of the wireless client device.(col. 7, line 21-27)

Referring to claim 72,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 70, wherein the estimating of the current location of the wireless client device comprises receiving location information from a global positioning system.(col. 5, line 61-67)

Referring to claim 73,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 70, wherein the estimating of the current location of the wireless client device comprises receiving location information from user-entered data.(col. 10, line 6-17)

Referring to claim 74,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method for producing a customized weather map from at least one source of weather map data for a geographic point of interest of a user (Fig. 3, element 50, col. 2, line 5-7), the computerized method comprising:

sending a request from a client device to a server for weather map data corresponding to a geographic point of interest of a user (Figs. 1 and 2, col. 10, line 18-30);

obtaining a base map including geographic information corresponding to the geographic point of interest of the user from a first source; obtaining geo-temporal data corresponding to the base map from a second source; producing a first customized weather map for the geographic point of interest of a user by combining the geo-temporal data and the base map on the server (col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 12);

obtaining locations of personal interest to the user: modifying the first customized weather map to indicate the predetermined locations of personal interest to the user; transmitting the customized weather map to the wireless client device; and displaying the customized weather map for the geographic region surrounding the geographic point of interest on a graphical display of the wireless client device. (col. 10, line 6-16, line 54-61, col. 10, line 6-40, col. 12, line 4-15, col. 13, line 17-28)

Referring to claim 75,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 74, further comprising: obtaining geo-political data; and combining the geo-political data with the first customized weather map to produce a second customized weather map including geographical, geo-temporal, and geo-political information. (col. 10, line 6-16, line 54-61, col. 10, line 6-40, col. 12, line 4-15, col. 13, line 17-28)

Referring to claim 77,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 74, wherein the predetermined personal locations includes at least one of names, longitude and latitude locations, and keys into lists or tables of personal location that are stored on the server. (col. 10, line 54-61)

Referring to claim 78,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 74, wherein the geo-temporal data is a graphic image. (col. 10, line 6-40, col. 12, line 4-15, col. 13, line 17-28

Referring to claim 79,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 75, wherein the geo-political data is a graphic image. (col. 10, line 6-40, col. 12, line 4-15, col. 13, line 17-28

Referring to claim 80,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 75, wherein the predetermined personal locations of interest to the user are represented as graphic images.

Referring to claim 81,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 74, wherein the locations of personal interest are indicated by labels.(col. 11, line 57 through col. 12, line 15)

Referring to claim 82,

Schwoegler teaches the computerized method of claim 74, wherein the locations of personal interest include a house owned by the user. (col. 13, line 7-15).

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abp
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